

HEADS

OF

A Course of Lectures

ON

PATHOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS,

AND

MATERIA MEDICA;

DELIVERED IN

The Medical School of Guy's Hospital,

BY

JAMES CURRY, M.D. F.A.S.

ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS
TO THE HOSPITAL,
AND LECTURER ON THE PRACTICE
OF PHYSIC.

Rationalem quidem puto Medicinam esse debere. CELSUS.

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TO

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Late,

AND TO

WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D.

Present

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO GUY'S HOSPITAL;

The former,

THE ORIGINAL INSTITUTOR,

The latter,

THE ABLE AND STRENUOUS SUPPORTER,

OF

The Medical School

ATTACHED TO THAT MUNIFICENT FOUNDATION;

This humble Attempt

To second their Wishes and Endeavours,

of rendering

The Course of MEDICAL EDUCATION in that School

complete in all its branches;

Is inscribed,

As a small, but grateful acknowledgment

Of the many private as well as publick Obligations

Which they have conferred upon,

Their faithful Friend and Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

THE Course (which consists of Seventy Lectures) is divided into *three* parts.—In the *first* part, or that which comprehends PATHOLOGY, a general view is taken of the *nature* of those *Morbid conditions* that most frequently occur in the human body ;—the *Causes*, whether *pre-disposing* or *exciting*, which give rise to them ;—the *Signs* or *Symptoms* by which they are known ;—and the *functions* or *parts* in which they more especially take place :—and from a comparison of these with the *natural* and *healthy* state, are drawn, the several *Indications* which require to be fulfilled in order to effect a cure.

In the *second* or THERAPEUTIC part, are given— an account of the Discovery of remedies,—and the different methods that have been had recourse to for ascertaining their Powers and Virtues :—the various Means employed in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, are arranged in *Classes* corresponding with the principal Indications of Cure, e. gr. into Astringents,—Tonics,—Stimulants,—Sedatives, &c. ;—the *modus operandi* of each Class is enquired into, — and general rules given for their proper administration.

The *third* part comprehends the MATERIA MEDICA, or history of Individual Articles ;—for the mode of treating which see LXI.

H E A D S.

PART I.

OF PATHOLOGY.

Neque curari id quod ægrum est ab eo, qui quid sit ignoret. CELSUS.

Ex Pathologia, Usus et Ars medendi, novaque plurima Remedia inveniendi occasiones, occurrunt. HARVEY De Mot. Cord.

I. INTRODUCTORY LECTURE — pointing out the nature and extent of the Course,—illustrating these by a comparison of the Practice according to certain modern hypothetical doctrines,—and that established upon the ground of *Scientific Principles* joined with *real Experience*:—and, lastly, giving some necessary instructions with respect to *the best plan of study*.

II. Division of the human functions into *Vital*,—*Natural*,—and *Animal*.—Definition of *Disease*, and of a *Remedy*.—Difference between *Theory* and *Hypothesis*:—the one shewn to be necessary and useful,—the other unnecessary and pernicious.

III. What is meant by the SIMPLE SOLID.—The labours of Boerhaave and of Gaubius, upon the *composition* of the *Simple Fibre*, shewn to be hypothetical;—and the view of the human body as an *Animated Machine*, alone of any use.—Of Nervous Matter in general:—its extent and influence apparently much greater than

hitherto supposed:—comparison of it in Man and in certain imperfect animals,—as diffused over the body,—and as accumulated in particular parts for special purposes.—Of SUSCEPTIBILITY as an universal and characteristic property of Nervous Matter:—and of *specific susceptibility*, or that depending upon a peculiar organization or structure of the Nerves of certain parts:—with strictures on the doctrine which resolves all impressions into difference in *degree* only.

IV. Of the SENSORIUM,—and of PERCEPTION.—Of *Voluntary* and *Involuntary Motion*.—Enquiry into the nature and general laws of *Nervous Influence*, and the functions of the Brain:—with a view to elucidate their operations and affections under disease.—Question whether Sensitivity and Contractility be inherent in the Muscular Fibre (the *Vis insita* of Haller) or whether imparted to them from the brain.

V. Distinction between *Sensibility* and *Irritability* as species of SENSITIVITY, pointed out:—their morbid states, consisting either in *excess*—or in *defect* (*Torpor*), illustrated by examples:—the constitution and habits in which they most frequently occur,—the causes giving rise to them,—and the means to be employed for their removal.

VI. Of *rigidity*, —*elasticity*, —and *contractility*, as properties attached to certain kinds of Animal Matter.—Of the Muscular Fibre;—and of its healthy tension, or *tone*, opposed to *flaccidity* and to *Spasm*:—causes productive of these several states, considered both in a *pathological* and *curative* view.—Of the *tone* of the Alimentary Canal more particularly,—and its extensive influence.

VII. Of SYMPATHY. —division into —*natural*, —

peternatural,—and, *morbid*.—Subdivision into—*similar*,—and *dissimilar*;—*remote*, and *contiguous*;—*local*, and *general*.—Examples of each of these, and of their combinations.—Sympathies seldom reciprocal or reversed.—Sympathy greatest in early life;—probable reason of this.—Stomach the grand centre of Sympathy——Of Sympathy between different persons:—imitation a consequence of this.—Application of the laws of Sympathy to explain a variety of phenomena both in health and disease,—illustrated by examples.

VIII. Of CUSTOM and HABIT;—their influence in producing certain periodical movements in the System;—and the necessity of sometimes indulging established habits, though of themselves improper, in order to effect a cure.

IX. Of the FLUIDS.—Difference in proportion between them and the SOLIDS, occasioning various degrees of *Plethora* and of *Inanition*.—Of the Species of *Plethora*, e. gr.—*plethora ad molem*,—*ad vires*,—*ad spatium*;—with strictures on these distinctions.—Causes inducing plethora;—effects of it in different constitutions, and at different periods of life:—Means of counteracting it.—Of CONGESTION, or accumulation of blood in particular organs or parts;—the diseases which it accompanies or gives rise to; and the means proper for its removal.—Of INANITION,—its causes,—and the treatment required in it.

X. Of the HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. — Question respecting certain changes in the *fluids* being the primary source of various diseases,—considered in Scurvy, &c.—Analysis of the Blood shewn to be still imperfect.—Varieties in the appearance, texture, &c. of the blood under

particular kinds of disease, as affording a test of strength or weakness, &c. and an Indication of cure.—Of the general septic *tendency* of the fluids.—Of particular kinds of Acrimony, *chemical* or *specific*, supposed to take place in the mass of blood, or in particular secretions; and the application of this to explain the phenomena of certain diseases, and the effects of certain remedies :—with strictures on various points of the general doctrine.

XI. Of TEMPERAMENTS.—Origin of them among the ancients.—Chief species,—*Sanguineous*,—*Melancholic*,—*Choleric*,—and *Phlegmatic* :—Nervous Temperament?—Marks distinguishing these :—the diseases to which they are respectively most liable,—and the general treatment more especially required in each temperament.

XII. Of IDIOSYNCRASY, or peculiarity of constitution, not denoted by any external character :—Singular instances of this :—and importance of ascertaining the existence of idiosyncrasy with respect to medicines more especially.

XIII. Of HEREDITARY DISEASES, or hereditary *morbid tendencies* :—Strictures on the cavilling objections made by some against the existence of such ;—and advantage which will accrue to the patient, as well as credit to the practitioner, from a due attention to them.

XIV. Of the CONSTITUTION.—Vague meaning of the term in common acceptation :—what ought properly to be understood by it.—Of the changes which the Constitution undergoes at certain periods of life ;—and of the diseases to which these periods are respectively most liable.

XV. Of DIATHESIS, or General State of the System, as distinguished from Constitution and Tempera-

ment:—division of it into certain principal *kinds*,—with the characteristic marks of each.

XVI. Of the *VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ*.—Proofs of its existence;—and opposite errors into which implicit reliance upon, or total disbelief and disregard of it, have respectively led.—Different modes in which the *V. M. N.* exerts itself in the counteracting or removing disease. Disorders in which it shows little or no power.

XVII. Of *POWER* and *ACTION*:—are reciprocally *cause* and *effect*,—but often very disproportioned to each other in their degree.—Enquiry into their nature.—Importance of ascertaining as far as possible, both their absolute and relative quantity or force, as a guide to the mode of treatment:—illustration of this in various cases of disease.—When we are to moderate *action*,—and when to increase it,—as means of ultimately preserving *power*.

XVIII. Circumstances necessary to the true knowledge and successful treatment of disease—*α*. A diligent investigation of the various *remote causes*, connected with—an accurate account of the commencement,—symptoms,—progressive changes,—final termination,—and morbid anatomy; constituting the *History of Diseases* in general:—*ε*. A knowledge of the patient's constitution,—idiosyncrasies,—and mode of life:—*γ*. An intimate acquaintance with the *Materia Medica*, or the powers and customary operation of medicines in general, as well as of those already employed in the particular case, and the effects they have had.—From all which collectively taken, we *approach* towards a knowledge of the *Proximate Cause*, (XXVIII), or *nature* and *essential character* of each genus or species of disease.—Exemplification of this.

XIX. Of the *Art of Observing*;—qualifications necessary to excel in it, and mode in which it should be cultivated.

XX. *Causes of Diseases* divided into—*a. Predisposing*,—*b. Occasional or Exciting*,—and—*c. Proximate*.

XXI. PREDISPOSING CAUSES:—Debility whether original or induced:—Inanition (IX);—Plethora (IX);—Excessive Irritability (V);—Torpor (V):—Mal-conformation or particular structure of parts (X);—Peculiar constitution (XII), or hereditary tendency (XIII):—Particular qualities or states of the blood (X).—Preceding diseases.—Sex () —Period of life (XIV).

XXII. *Occasional or Exciting Causes*:—Temperature of climate or season;—Heat;—Cold;—vicissitude;—examples of the diseases to which these respectively give rise.—Modifications arising from moisture or dryness of the air joined with temperature.

XXIII. Certain states of the air independantly of thermometric or hygrometric quality;—shewn in the effects of certain winds:—the East wind in England;—N. W. wind in America,—S. W. wind at St. Helena;—Simoom or Samiel wind of the desarts;—Sirocco of Italy,—Positive healthful quality of some winds, —W. I. Hurricane,—Harmattan on the Coast of Guinea.

XXIV. Peculiar changes in the quality of the atmosphere, taking place occasionally, spreading over many countries in succession, and inducing general indisposition of the Catarrhal kind:—Epidemic Cold, or Influenza.—Account of some of the most remarkable epidemics of this kind.

XXV. Adventitious impregnations of the atmosphere

from the nature of the *soil*:—effects of land winds in general, and of Marsh Miasmata in particular.—Enquiry into the chemical nature of these last.

XXVI. Of CONTAGION, or the morbid matter produced by the living body.—Difference between *Contagion* and *Infection* pointed out;—and mutual misapplication of the terms shewn.—Distinction of Contagions—as generated *de novo*, in crowded, ill ventilated, and uncleanly situations; or,—as *multiplied* by a morbid process under certain states of disease:—and circumstances characterizing the disorders to which they respectively give rise.—Difference of Contagions as—vaporous, or tangible,—permanent, or easily destructible.—Circumstances in which Contagions differ from chemical or other morbid agents.—Anticipating or suspensive operation of certain Contagions with respect to others.—Enquiry into the nature of Contagions in general; and account of the measures proposed for their extirpation.

XXVII. Exciting Causes of disease, operating on individuals—*a.* Violent passions of the Mind;—striking instances of the effects produced by Anger,—Love,—Grief,—Joy,—Surprize,—Fear,—and Horror.—*b.* Sedentary life;—intense study,—or application to business.—*c.* Excessive exercise.—*d.* Diminution or suppression of natural or customary evacuations: *Venus deficiens, vel immodica.*—*e.* Improper diet, whether from the quality or quantity of the food and drink.—*f.* Poisons,—or the effect of violent remedies.—*g.* Mechanical injuries.—Enumeration of the diseases which these causes respectively excite;—and modes in which they appear to act.

XXVIII. Definition of A PROXIMATE CAUSE;—ab-

surdity of it as commonly received:—proper mode of investigating its existence and nature;—and the meaning which we ought to attach to it in a *curative* view.

XXIX. Of SEMEIOLOGY, — or, the *Phenomena, Signs, or Symptoms* of Disease. — Nature of a *symptom*: —difference of 'it—as obvious to the physician,—or, as ascertainable only from the patient's feelings. — Of *primary*, and *secondary*, — of *essential*, and *accidental* symptoms.

XXX. Functions, &c. which afford the most important marks or symptoms of disease;—*a.* Circulation; — *b.* Temperature; — *c.* Respiration; — *d.* Perspiratory Function;—*e.* Renal and—*f.* Alvine excretions;—*g.* Stomach,—and—*h.* Organs of Taste;—*i.* Brain and Mental faculties;—*k.* Sleep.—*l.* Feelings of the patient; —*m.* Muscular Power;—*n.* Countenance,—Voice,—and Manner.—Consideration of these *seriatim*.

XXXI. Of the PULSE. (*a.* XXX.)—Erroneous idea commonly entertained respecting the immediate cause of the stroke impressed on the finger:—true nature of it.—Varieties of Pulse in health, as to frequency,—strength,—hardness,—regularity, &c. depending on Age,—Temperament,—Sex,—Stature, &c.—Effects produced on it by muscular action,—and by certain *degrees* and *kinds* of motions—e. gr. riding in a carriage,—swinging,—sailing,—centrifugal machine:—and application of these in the treatment of certain diseases.—Diurnal revolution in the pulse shewn;—and certain periodical changes in febrile complaints explained from thence.—Changes produced in the Pulse by Sleep,—posture,—mental operations, and passions:—by heat,—cold,—and the chemical quality of the air respired.—Importance of knowing the

frequency,—strength,—and regularity of the patient's pulse during ordinary health.

XXXII. Morbid variation of Pulse *threefold*, viz.—in *number*,—in *force*,—and, in *regularity*.—Pulse *simple* or *compound*, as varying from health in *one* or *more* of these conditions. —Alteration in *number* most common: —oftener *above* than *below* the standard:—*Pulsus frequens*, —and *P. rarus tardus, vel infrequens*.—Of morbid *strength* and *weakness* of Pulse,—both as occurring alone, and as conjoined with frequency:—*P. validus*, and *debilis*, &c. —Of *hardness* as distinct from *strength*,—and of *softness* as distinct from *weakness*: *P. durus*, and *P. mollis*—Other distinctions of pulse as connected with the single stroke;—*P. magnus* and *P. parvus*;—*P. plenus*;—*P. resiliens*;—*P. dicrotus*:—Oppressed or obstructed Pulse. —Combinations of two or more of these varieties.—Variation from regularity *in force*, *P. inæqualis*;—in *interval*, *P. intermittens*: —combinations of these.—Tremulous or fluttering pulse.

XXXIII. Account of some absurd doctrines with respect to the Pulse, as announcing the attack of certain diseases,—or the approach of certain evacuations.—True use of the information afforded by the Pulse.—Directions and cautions with respect to the manner of feeling the pulse.

XXXIV. Of the BALANCE OF CIRCULATION (IX): —marks shewing inequality in it. —Of *Derivation* and *Revulsion*; —respective meaning of these terms:—account of the notions formerly attached to them;—and defence of their use as simply expressing certain changes observed to follow the employment of remedies; whether Evacuants or others.

XXXV. —(*b. XXX.*) Of TEMPERATURE:—The *Calorific Process*, or production of Animal Heat, though perhaps a simply chemical one in the lungs,—proved to be otherwise in its subsequent stage of evolution.—Its morbid changes both *general* and *local* explained from this. Variations from the healthy standard, both in *kind* and *degree*, shewn;—the diseases in which they respectively occur—and their signs pointed out.

XXXVI. —(*c. XXX.*) Of RESPIRATION:—its intimate connection with Circulation and Animal Heat, shewn;—and its morbid states, both from this cause, and from its being a muscular action, explained.—Different variations of it under disease,—e. gr. frequent,—slow,—laborious,—catching,—interrupted,—stertorous,—sibilant, &c.—Singultus.—Dilatation of the nostrils.—Breath continually hot—cold?—acid, foetid. (—).

XXXVII. Of the PERSPIRATORY FUNCTION.—(*d. XXXX.*)—Altered state of the Skin under disease with regard to *moisture* and *dryness*,—either alone, or—connected with change of temperature.—Variation of the perspired matter in *smell*,—*colour*, &c.—Petechia,—*erythibices*,—*ecchymosis*—Eruptions;—their appearance and disappearance.—Information *diagnostic*,—*prognostic*,—and *curative*, derived from this source in various complaints.

XXXVIII. Of the URINE (*e. XXX.*) Variations in this often considerable independantly of disease.—Morbid Alteration—1. In *quantity*;—scanty,—copious,—profuse:—2. In *colour*;—limpid,—pale,—muddy or whey-like,—yellow,—brown,—red,—dusky green:—3. In containing mucous striæ,—films, &c.—4. In retaining its appearance;—or letting fall a furfuraceous,—lateritious,—mucous,—purulent,—bloody,—or crystallized sedi-

ment.—5. In *taste*;—insipid,—sweet,—bitter:—6. In chemical composition, as shewn by certain tests and reagents.—Observations on each of these.

XXXIX. Of the ALVINE DISCHARGE (*f. XXX.*)
—Variation of this from customary and healthy state in frequency,—quantity,—consistence,—colour,—odour;—in being homogenous,—or, mixed with—undigested food,—bile,—mucus,—purulent matter,—or blood:—in being involuntary,—unnoticed.—Importance of attention to this discharge in the treatment of many diseases,—and mischief arising from the common neglect of it, pointed out.—Of borborygmi,—flatulence,—and distension of the intestines.

XL. Influence of the STOMACH (*g. XXX.*) upon the System in general, both as an organ of Sympathy (VII), and of Nutrition.—Morbid states of it;—Anorexia;—Nausea;—Vomiting,—quality of the matter vomited, in—colour,—consistence,—smell,—taste:—Pain,—sinking.—Of strong and often unusual or singular cravings in disease;—when they ought to be indulged, and when resisted.

XLI. Of the ORGANS of TASTE. — (*h. XXX.*)
Morbid alteration in the *sense* of tasting;—increased,—diminished,—depraved.—State of the *saliva*; diminished,—redundant,—viscid,—fetid.—Appearance of the *Tongue*;—furred, of a white,—yellow,—or dark colour;—unusually clean and red,—or crusted, and brown or black;—glairy tongue.

XLII. Of THIRST — as connected with a morbid state of the mouth, fauces, and stomach,—or, as arising from the general condition of the system with respect to heat,—perspiration, &c.

XLIII. Change in the state of MIND (*i.* XXX.);
—Impaired Memory and judgment; —Unusual timidity,
—sudden agitation; —desipency; —delirium, —occasional
or continued, —low and muttering, —or wild and furious;
—stupor; —coma.

XLIV. Of the SLEEP (*k.* XXX.); —troubled and
unrefreshing, —short and interrupted, or unusually heavy
and profound; —somnolency, —watchfulness.

XLV. INTERNAL FEELINGS (*l.* XXX.) Languor;
—lassitude; —Pain, —acute, —dull, —burning, —pricking,
—shooting, &c. —Itching; —Heat, —and Cold, —transi-
tory, —continued, —or alternating. —Anguish, —Anxiety,
—general oppression; —Numbness, —Stupor; —Vertigo;
Tinnitus aurium; —Deafness; —Faintness; —Obscurity
or temporary loss of vision. —Flashes and sparks of light;
—*muscae volitantes*.

XLVI. State of MUSCULAR POWER (*m.* XXX.); —
Weakness, and flaccidity, —or stiffness. —Difference
between *actual* muscular weakness, and the *feeling* of it,
very striking in certain diseases. —Proof of strength or
weakness from attitude, or posture; —frequent change
of position; —jactitation or tossing; —fumbling or pick-
ing the bed clothes. —Involuntary action of Voluntary
Muscles; —Tremor; —twitching; —Cramp —or Spasm;
—Convulsion.

XLVII. Signs from the COUNTENANCE. — The
multiform changes of this under disease, though striking
and highly instructive to the experienced eye, yet very
difficult to describe. —Chief morbid states: —*Features*
rigid —swollen, or —flaccid, —shrunk, —pinched. —
flushing, —general, or partial; —of a bright scarlet, —or
pale red. —General pallid, —sallow, —yellow, —leadens,

livid,—or purple tint.—*Eyes* dull, or vivid;—bright and pearly, or—sallow,—icteritious,—ferrety,—or reticulated:—fixed,—or rolling;—half closed,—or staring.—*General expression*—languid,—stupid,—anxious,—gloomy,—fierce:—*Facies Hippocratica*;—*Risus Sardonicus*.—Remarks on these signs, and their principal combinations.

XLVIII. General application of the knowledge of Signs as affording A PROGNOSIS of the Event.—Its great importance as a test of skill.—Though admitting of certain general preceptive rules, yet personal observation indispensable to excelling in it.—To be drawn from *collective* rather than *individual* symptoms, however alarming or encouraging separately:—proofs of this.—Principal points demanding attention (XXX.);—with directions how to sum up the evidence in order to form a correct prognosis.

XLIX. Of METASTASIS, or the translation of disease from one part to another.—Examples of it;—and the kinds of disease in which it chiefly takes place.—Of *similar*, and *dissimilar* Metastasis.—Of the change or CONVERSION of one kind of disease into another.

L. Of the DIVISION of Diseases into — Universal or Local;—Idiopathic,—or Symptomatic;—Acute,—or Chronic;—Periodical,—or Irregular;—Mild,—or severe;—Benign,—or Malignant;—Innate,—Connate,—or Acquired:—Diseases of Sex,—Age,—and Condition in life.—Diseases of certain Trades and Occupations:—Infectious,—Contagious,—or Incommunicable;—Endemic,—Epidemic,—or Sporadic;—External or Internal:—Diseases of Parts,—Organs,—or Functions:—Curable and Incurable.

LI. Though comparison of Diseases in every point of view, instructive; yet that from corresponding assemblage of symptoms, as shewing *similarity* or *identity* of *nature*, and corresponding agreement in the General Indications of Cure,—the only one *practically* useful.

LII. Of Nosology,—or the Methodical Arrangement and Classification of Diseases.—Its utility shewn.—Difference between the *Definition*, and the *External Character* of a disease, explained.—History of the origin and progress of Methodical Nosology, as successively cultivated by —PLATER, —SAUVAGES, —LINNEUS,—VOGEL, —CULLEN, —SAGAR, —and MACBRIDE. —General character of their respective modes of arrangement,—and reasons for preferring that of DR. CULLEN as *practically* the best.—Laws of Nosology; and examples of their infringement by each of these writers, enumerated.

LIII. Particular explanation of Dr. Cullen's arrangement and characters of Diseases, exhibited in a tabular form;—with comments upon its general merit and individual defects.

LIV. GENERAL PRECEPTS respecting the TREATMENT of DISEASE, in the form of Aphorisms,—illustrated by examples.

LV. Of the DISCOVERY of REMEDIES:—various modes of it.—Origin of MEDICINE as a Science or Art.—Vague and ridiculous principles upon which many articles still in use, were first employed.

LVI. Modes of Investigating the Power and Medical Virtues of Remedies:—1. *Analogy*.—2. *Actual Experiment*.—Different kinds of the first;—a. *Chemical exami-*

nation;—*b. Botanical Affinity*;—*c. Sensible quality* as to—
taste,—smell,—colour, &c.—Method of proceeding in
each of these modes of investigation; and uncertainty to
which they are respectively liable.

PART II.

THERAPEUTICS.

Morbos autem, non eloquentia, sed remediis curari. CELSUS.

LVII. MODE of appreciating Remedies by experiment either *direct*,—or *indirect*.—The *indirect* threefold ; —1. Mixing them with the blood when drawn ;—2. Injecting them into the veins of a living animal ;—3. Administering them to Animals whose œconomy resembles that of Man.—Account of various experiments made in each of these ways,—the fallacy to which they are liable,—and the legitimate conclusions that may be drawn from them.

LVIII. Even the *direct* method, of trial on the living human body, often subject to doubt,—from incorrectness in making, and still more from secret bias or absolute unfaithfulness in relating the experiment.—Instances of this.

LIX. Of the *Modus Operandi* of Medicines : —divisible into three simple modes,—*mechanical*,—*chemical*,—*sensorial* ;—Examples of each separately ; but combination of them most common.—General conclusion.

LX. Distribution of Remedies into CLASSES corresponding with the principal Indications of Cure, or the purposes which they are more especially calculated to fulfil ; viz.

A. — Remedies acting chiefly upon the simple solid,

and living fibre,—as—1. ASTRINGENTS.—2. TONICS.—3. STIMULANTS.—4. SEDATIVES.—5. ANTISPASMODICS.—6. EMOLLIENTS.—7. CORROSIVES.

B. —REMEDIES acting on the FLUIDS chiefly,—*a.* by *evacuating* them, as—8. EMETICS.—9. CATHARTICS.—10. DIAPHORETICS.—11. DIURETICS.—12. EXPECTORANTS.—13. ERRHINES.—14. SIALOGOGUES.—15. EPISPATICS.—16. EMMENAGOGUES. —or—*b.* by *altering their quality or condition*, as—17. DILUENTS.—18. DEMULCENTS.—19. ANTACIDS.—20. ANTISEPTICS.—21. Alterants.

C. — Remedies acting upon foreign bodies lodged within the human machine, as — 22. LITHONTRIP-TICS.—23. ANTHELMINTICS.

D.—24. ANOMALOUS REMEDIES,—or those which have such extensive and varied operation as not to be more strictly referable to any one of the foregoing Classes than to several others.

PART III.

MATERIA MEDICA.

*Et quoniam variant morbi, variabimus artes,
Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt. OVID.*

LXI. The Individual articles as arranged under their respective Classes abovementioned, considered in detail ;—giving—1st. the names adopted by the Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin ;—the most common Synonyma, and the Etymon of each when ascertainable.—2^{dly}, the Linnean Class,—Order,—Genus,—and Species ;—and also, if the article be a vegetable, its *Natural Order*, with a view to shew how far there is a connection between the *botanical character*, and *medical virtue* of plants.—3^{dly}, the Natural History of the Article ;—the country, soil, and situation producing it ;—the modes by which it is obtained ;—and the processes it undergoes before it is brought hither.—4^{thly}, the *sensible* and *chemical* properties of the article ;—the marks by which its good or bad quality may be known ;—and an account of the frauds occasionally practised with respect to it.—5^{thly}, its *Medical Powers*, and the particular indications which it is especially adapted to fulfil ;—with *cases* and *testimonies* illustrative of these, either collected from the best authorities, or the result of personal experience.—6^{thly}, the dose suited to different ages and circumstances ;—the various *modes of exhibition* ;—and the *Regimen* proper under its use.—7^{thly}, the different articles with which

it may be united, so as to improve or modify its effects; and the *rationale* of their joint operation.—*Lastly*, its *Officinal Preparations and Compositions*;—with Pharmaceutical and Practical remarks on the most important of these.—The whole illustrated by an extensive *Collection of Specimens*, comprehending not only those articles contained in the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, but many others, either recently introduced into use in this country, or taken from the best Foreign Dispensatories.

Valeat quantum valere debet.



